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Pres. Choi Yong Kun Replies to Pres. Ho Chi Minh; Pledges All-out Support

PYONGYANG, Feb. 1 (KCNA)—An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang on Feb. 1 adopted a reply of President Choi Yong Kun to the Jan. 24 letter of President Ho Chi Minh of the Vietnam Democratic Republic. President Choi Yong Kun in his reply supported President Ho Chi Minh's letter and the just stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic clarified in his letter.

Full text of the reply follows:

To Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Vietnam Democratic Republic

Esteemed Comrade President,

I received your letter dated Jan. 24.

In the letter you condemned the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to further expand the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and once again clarified the stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic on the settlement of the Vietnamese question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire people of Korea and the entire Korean people wholeheartedly support the stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

President Choi Yong Kun

In order to completely turn South Vietnam into their colony, sabotaging the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. imperialists have dragooned hundreds of thousands of their own aggressive troops and satellite forces and are waging a barbarous "scorched earth" operation, and using even poison gas and toxic chemicals.

Through the bombing of the territory of the Vietnam Democratic Republic they are destroying towns and villages and cruelly murdering innocent inhabitants.

This is an outright, provocative act not only against the Vietnamese people but also against the entire people of the socialist camp, and a grave menace to the peace of Asia and of the world. The aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists are meeting with powerful resistance on the part of the entire Vietnamese people and incurring the unanimous condemnation of the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as of the peace-loving people of the world.

The heroic South Vietnamese people are dealing one telling blow after another to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and winning brilliant victories. With no barbarous means of war can the U.S. imperialist aggressors bring the South Vietnamese people to their knees.

The nation-wide, anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people to defend the North, liberate the South and realize the peaceful re-unification of the country greatly contributes to and boundlessly inspires the struggle of the world people for peace and national independence, for democracy and socialism.

The entire peace-loving people of the world unanimously support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and express militant solidarity with them.

Present developments in Vietnam show that the U.S. imperialists have bogged down in an inextricable quagmire and their policy of aggression is faced with bankruptcy. The struggle and voices of protest of the peoples of the world against the U.S. imperialists' aggression are mounting higher and

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Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Ceylonese Premier

PYONGYANG, Feb. 3 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Ceylon, Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram of greetings to Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister of the Government of Ceylon.

Extending warm congratulations to Premier Dudley Senanayake and the Ceylonese people on their national day, Premier Kim Il Sung hoped the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Ceylon will be further developed, and wished the Ceylonese people happiness.

Pyongyang City Rally Denounces New U.S. Bombing of VDR

A scene of the Pyongyang city mass rally to condemn the U.S. imperialists' bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic held on Feb. 3

PYONGYANG, Feb. 3 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang city mass meeting to condemn the U.S. imperialist barbarous bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic was held on Feb. 3 with a large number of working people, social figures, youths and students participating in.

The meeting was addressed by Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and concurrently Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People.

In the name of the entire Korean people, Chairman Kim Wal Ryong trenchantly denounced the U.S. imperialists' resumption of the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

He said:

The present situation expressly shows that the U.S. imperialist talk about "peace efforts" and "unconditional discussions" was nothing but a scheme for expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam and Indo-China and pulling wool over the eyes of the world people.

By no means or method can the U.S. imperialists camouflage their policy of aggression or bring to the knee the Vietnamese people who have risen up for the just cause.

The Korean people firmly support the Jan. 24 letter of President Ho Chi Minh.

The Korean people, together with the brotherly Vietnamese people, will fight to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, Chairman Kim Wal Ryong declared.

Le Thiet Hung, Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea, spoke next.

By resuming the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, the U.S. imperialists have shown that they are aggressors and most reactionary colonialists and fully laid bare the deceptive nature of the Johnson administration's "peace negotiations," he said.

Condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors for trying to use the U.N. as a cover for their aggressive machination, he stressed: The United Nations has no right whatsoever to discuss the Vietnamese question. The Vietnamese question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Stat't Flays Renewed U.S. Bombing of VDR

PYONGYANG, Feb. 3 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Feb. 3 issued a statement and strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for resuming the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and for illegally bringing the Vietnam question to the United Nations Security Council.

The statement reads in part:

On Jan. 31, the U.S. imperialists resumed their barbarous bombing of the territory of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

This reveals that the U.S. imperialists' "peace offensive" was a hoax for averting the denunciation of the peace-loving people all over the world and misleading public opinion, and a crafty trick for further expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam.

By resuming the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic the U.S. imperialists have clearly shown once again before the world people that they are the wrecker of peace and the ringleader of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists' expansion of the war against the Vietnam Democratic Republic is a vicious challenge to the socialist countries and the entire people fighting for peace, freedom and national independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the new challenge of U.S. imperialism.

Immediately after resuming the barbarous bombing, the U.S. imperialists took the shameless step of illegally taking the Vietnam question to the U.N. Security Council. This is a scheme to veil through the United Nations the criminal nature of the resumption of bombing and the war escalation and achieve their aggressive ends concerning the Vietnam question.

This scheme of the U.S. imperialists is a worn-out, long-bankrupt tactics which they had employed in the aggression on Korea and many other countries.

The United Nations has no right whatsoever to interfere in the Vietnam question and, therefore, it is entirely null and void whatever resolution the U.N. may adopt.

If the U.N. truly wants to fulfil its intrinsic mission, it should, instead of discussing the Vietnamese question, take steps for condemning and sanctioning the robber-like aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Vietnam.

On Jan. 24, 1966, Ho Chi Minh, President of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, once again clarified the peace-loving stand of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic for defending the sovereignty and independence of the country and contributing to the preservation of world peace.

The U.S. imperialists must completely and unconditionally stop the bombing of the VDR and withdraw without delay all their aggressor troops, their satellite troops and all kinds of lethal weapons from South Vietnam.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people fully support the stand of the VDR Government for the solution of the Vietnam question and will do everything in their power to render continued, active assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

We Denounce Scheme of U.S. Imperialism to Escalate War of Aggression in Vietnam

EDITORIAL

Despite strong opposition and staunch denunciation by the peace-loving peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists who are bent on aggression and plunder resumed on Jan. 31 their brutal air raids on North Vietnam.

This is a grave challenge to the Vietnamese people and peoples of Indo-China, all Asia and the socialist countries, and a new menace to world peace.

This aggressive act once more clearly reveals that U.S. imperialism is the dyed-in-the-wool fraud under the mask of "peace" and the ringleader of aggression and war.

We Korean people resolutely denounce with burning indignation U.S. imperialism for war escalation in Vietnam.

The U.S. war escalation scheme explicitly lays bare before the world the humbug and hypocrisy of Johnson's "peace negotiations."

In the past month, with a view to throwing dust in the eyes of the world public, the warmongers of the White House, staging a farce of "peace search," clamoured that they "would discuss any question at any time and in any place" and that they "did not wish to station the U.S. army" in South Vietnam.

But what facts have occurred since the U.S. "peace offensive?"

During this period, the U.S. sent 13,000 more troops to South Vietnam, and on Jan. 19 Johnson asked for an extra 123,000 million U.S. dollars to finance the aggressive war against Vietnam. On the while, the U.S. imperialists have been conducted frantically the so-called "scorched-earth operation" of "kill all, burn all and destroy all" in South Vietnam.

Not content with these blood-curdling atrocities, in a bid to deploy the second frontline aimed to extend the aggressive war, the blood-ogred U.S. imperialists have strengthended under the groundless pretext air strikes on Cambodia and the liberated areas of Laos and conducted brutal atrocities against the peoples of these regions, dropping toxic chemicals.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists instigated the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique to wind up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and went all out to herd more South Korean troops into the battlefields of South Vietnam as their bullet shields.

All this fact clearly demonstrates that the noisy U.S. "peace search" and "unconditional negotiations" were a smokescreen for covering its criminal acts designed to escalate the aggressive war in Vietnam and Indo-China.

It is not fortuitous that today the U.S. imperialists are hell-bent on the escalation of their aggressive war in Vietnam.

Due to the surging flames of the national liberation struggle waged by the Asian peoples, the U.S. machinations of aggression and war are going to wreck and ruin and the machinery of its colonial domination is shaking to its foundation.

In particular, because of the heroic struggles of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. aggressor troops have suffered serious setbacks repeatedly, thus going down in every battlefield. In a frenzied attempt to save themselves from a pretty fix, they are putting heart and soul into their scheme to escalate the aggressive war, employing every way and means.

However, the stark reality and trends in the situation in Vietnam, Asia and the world clearly indicate that whatever desperate efforts they may make, the U.S. imperialists are unable to extricate themselves from doom and bankruptcy.

Neither weapons of mass extermination nor barbarous air strikes can frustrate the firm will of the Vietnamese people who are launching heroic struggles with arms in their hands for independence, sovereignty, reunification and territorial integrity.

The will of the Vietnamese people is firm and steadfast.

In his letter addressed to President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, making clear again the just stand of the four-point demand of the DRV, said that "so long as the U.S. army aggression remains in Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will resolutely fight against it."

In connection with the letter of President Ho Chi Minh, on Feb. 1 an enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly was held. The meeting unanimously adopted a letter of reply from President Choi Yong Kun to President Ho Chi Minh, supporting the just stand of the Government of the DRV and pledging to render active support and aid to the brotherly Vietnamese people.

The entire Korean people warmly and fully support the letter of reply from President Choi Yong Kun to President Ho Chi Minh.

The grave situation in Vietnam is entirely due to the aggression of the U.S. imperialists. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who flagrantly violated the Geneva Agreements, invaded South Vietnam and first launched air strikes on North Vietnam.

There is only one way of justly solving the Vietnamese question.

The only way to solve the Vietnamese question is that the U.S. imperialists immediately accept the four-point stand of the Government of the DRV and the five-point stand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, discontinue all acts of war and pull out of South Vietnam with all weapons of mass extermination.

Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors illegally brought the Vietnamese question to the U.N. Security Council in defiance of the strong opposition of the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the world. The U.N. has no right to interfere in the Vietnamese question and, therefore any U.N. resolution on Vietnam is null and void.

If the U.S. imperialists turn a deaf ear to the just demand of the Vietnamese people and continue the escalation of the aggressive war, they will be still more isolated and get into a worse fix, thereby digging their own graves.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists approve the four-point stand of the Government of the DRV and the five-point stand of the SVNFL and quit South Vietnam at once.

The Korean people faithful to proletarian internationalism will, in the future, too, give unqualified support and encouragement to the Vietnamese people who are fighting for the freedom and independence of their fatherland and national honor in opposition of the U.S. imperialist aggression.

WFDY Calls for Joint Fight for U.S. Withdrawal from South Korea

The World Federation of Democratic Youth adopted a resolution on the Korean question at its recent executive committee meeting held in Nicosia, Cyprus, and appealed to the youths and youth organizations around the world to express firm solidarity with the Korean people and youths in their struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops from South Korea and for the peaceful and independent unification of the country without external interference, according to a report from the Cyprian capital.

The WFDY resolution pointed out:

U.S. imperialism is sharpening tensions in Korea by ceaselessly bringing into South Korea new type armaments, including nuclear and rocket weapons in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, launching military provocations against the northern part of Korea and by staging war exercises in and around the military demarcation line.

The Japanese militarists who have paved their way for overseas aggression under the wing of U.S. imperialism, are mapping out a plan of aggression against the socialist countries in Asia, in close coordination with the U.S., while conducting large-scale maneuvers in an effort to realize their once-bankrupt "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The WFDY considers it to be an important and solemn task of the world youths for safeguarding the peace of Asia and the world to fight against U.S. imperialism and against the reinvasion machinations of the Japanese militarists against South Korea. The WFDY hereby expresses firm solidarity with the Korean and Japanese peoples and youths in their just struggle against the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and Japanese militarism.

The WFDY resolution called on the world youths and their organizations to express solidarity with the Korean people and youths in their struggle to force the U.S. army to leave South Korea and to unify the country independently without foreign interference, and called for a joint struggle of the world youths to drive the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Rumanian Daily Flays South Korean Troop Dispatch to South Vietnam

Rumanian paper "Rumania Liberal" condemned the South Korean troops for having joined in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam, according to an Agerpres report from Bucharest, Rumania.

The paper pointed out:

The South Korean soldiers taking part in the aggression of the United States against the Vietnamese people are no more than mercenaries fed by the United States. The Seoul authorities traded them off as cannon fodder.

The South Korean authorities intend to cope with their grave economic difficulties with the reward for the cannon fodder.

(Continued from page 1)

higher with every passing day. The U.S. imperialists have become the target of the curse of the world's people and are being isolated more and more as days go by.

The U.S. imperialists staged a "peace offensive" farce in an attempt to recover from their serious defeat in the aggressive war in Vietnam and invent a pretext for further expanding the war.

But, with no mask of "peace" can the U.S. imperialists cover up their policy of aggression. While loudly talking about "peace," they are bringing more armed forces in South Vietnam, substantially increasing military expenditure for the escalation of the Vietnam war, openly declaring that they will not withdraw from South Vietnam but that they are going to step up acts of war against the Vietnam Democratic Republic. They are also intensifying aggressive acts against the liberated areas of Laos and incessantly perpetrating provocative manoeuvres against Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army has resumed the barbarous bombing on the territory of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

Facts patently prove that the U.S. imperialists' "peace" overture is nothing but a deceptive trick for escalating the aggression and war in Vietnam and Indo-China.

As Comrade President rightly pointed out in his letter, if the U.S. imperialists really want a peaceful solution they must accept the four-point demand put forth by the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole, genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people and negotiate with it.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the acts of aggression and war in Vietnam and withdraw from South Vietnam without delay the military personnel and weapons of all types of the U.S. aggressive troops and their satellite forces. The U.S. imperialists must strictly observe, not in the words but in deeds, the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. The peaceful reunification of Vietnam must be realized by the entire North and South Vietnamese people themselves free from outside interference.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the policy of war expansion, not drawing a due lesson from their setback, they will expose all the more their true color as an aggressor before the world and it will result in digging their own grave. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are bound to meet defeat and the Vietnamese people who have risen for the just cause are sure to win victory.

The countries of the socialist camp and the peace-loving people the world over should pool their strength and render more active support and aid to the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the future, too, as in the past, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will do everything in their power to give active support and aid to the brotherly Vietnamese people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and for freedom and independence of the country.

The peoples of Korea and Vietnam are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the common front against U.S. imperialism.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism is, at once, the struggle of our people.

The Korean people, together with the Vietnamese people, will resolutely fight to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

With comradely greetings,

Visitors to Fatherland Returned Here

The two Korean compatriots Li In Soo and Li Kwang Hoon, who had received on Dec. 28 last year the "re-entry visas" from the Japanese authorities, and had visited their long-cherished motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived here on Jan. 28, thanks to the constant struggle of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan to win the full realization of the freedom of travel to and from their fatherland and under the support of peoples of Japan and the world for the just struggle of Koreans in Japan.

The two compatriots arrived on the morning of Jan. 28 at Shikama Port, Himeji, Japan aboard the "Shoto."

Welcoming at the wharf were Mr. Yoon Sang Chul, Director of the External Affairs Department of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), families and relatives of the two compatriots, Korean and Japanese citizens, and reporters.

A welcoming meeting took place there.

Mr. Yoon Sang Chul stressed there that the full free visit of Koreans in Japan to the fatherland must be permitted unconditionally and in an all-round way.

At the meeting, Mr. Li Kwang Hoon said:

Recalling his emotion on visiting the country, he said that he would staunchly fight together with all the Korean citizens in Japan to realize full freedom for the Koreans to visit the motherland.

Mr. Li In Soo, Korean compatriot in Japan who met his kith and kin in N. Korea after a long spell of 47 years

They also received fervent welcome from our compatriots and Japanese persons living near their houses.

At a welcome meeting held at the CHONGRYUN branch office of Sumida Ward, Mr. Li Kwang Hoon spoke about his impression of the motherland:

"All things in the country have changed, particularly the people in the North. And all people, young and old, are working hard to draw near the day of reintegration of North and South, helping each other and enjoying their life to the full."

Saying that under the warm care extended by the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, he saw the democratic capital, Pyongyang, and visited his native place, beautiful towns and villages, factories and construction sites and many other decent educational and cultural establishments in our country, he said as follows:

"I sincerely felt the vigorous and bold spirit of the people marching forward at Chullima speed, and saw with my own eyes admirable developments and renovations and newly changed appearances of the people."

He added that he could foresee a future full of hope and was filled with joy and gratitude in the glorious motherland.

Paying high tribute to the fatherland and Premier Kim Il Sung, Mr. Li In Soo in his reply to a Japanese reporter said that this time we could visit our fatherland as a result of the realization of the freedom of travel to and from the country but that a large number of compatriots were now longing to visit the motherland.

Speaking of the freedom of travel to and from the fatherland, a visit to the country was permitted, but owing to the insincere attitude of the Japanese Administration, a full freedom of travel to our motherland has not yet been realized.

So far, 1,065 local assemblies, representing over 85 per cent of the total Japanese population have adopted resolutions, expressing support for our just demand. The movement is also supported by many international organizations, eminent leaders in the world, including the well-known British philosopher Bertrand Russell.

Mr. Li Kwang Hoon, Korean compatriot in Japan and his families and relatives visiting the grave to honor the memory of their ancestors

DPRK Women Speed Skating Team Leaves For Norway

A women speed skating team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on Feb. 2 by plane to take part in the World Women's Speed Skating Championships for 1966, a KCNA report said on Feb. 2.

Assistance to Countryside Picks Up Momentum

Factories and enterprises in various parts of the northern half of Korea are actively assisting cooperative farm members who are all working hard to boost the per-hectare grain output by 500 kg this year.

Workers of the Bongoong Feb. 8 Vinalon Factory who supplied last year 1,600 farm implements and tools to the countryside are pushing ahead with their plan to send 3,000 more before this year's spring farming season.

Workers of the Koosung Textile Mill have laid 500 metres of cable line, made 10 push-carts and installed 24 km of electric wire for a near-by cooperative farm.

Early this year, factory workers in Kyungheung county, North Hamgyung Province, turned out in a little more than 20 days some 3,600 medium and small farm machines and farm implements and sent them to cooperative farms in the county. The Aoji Chemical Factory has already carried out 70 per cent of its yearly plan for giving technical assistance to the countryside.

Each factory and enterprise in South Hamgyung Province has undertaken to supply one cooperative farm or one work team with farm implements and tools immediately needed by them and to build farm machines repair bases for cooperative farms.

Countryside Amply Supplied with Farm Materials

Large quantities of farm materials are being transported to cooperative farms these days in North Korea.

Early this year, the South Pyungan Provincial Agricultural Committee has transported to cooperative farms more than 10,000 tons of farm materials, including chemical fertilizer, iron goods and cement and 800 cubic metres of timber.

From July last year to Jan. 20 this year, the chemical fertilizer factories shipped out as much fertilizer as in the whole year of 1960.

In the past 15 days, the Kiyang Tractor Factory has turned out for the farm machine stations 21,000 more tractor accessories than produced in the corresponding period of last year.

Assistance to countryside: Workers of the Bookchung Machine Factory, S. Hamgyung Province assembling fodder crushers to provide the peasants in Bookchung county with a large number of farm implements

Congolese (B) Vice-minister Says:

"Development of Korea's Nat'l Econ. Miraculous"

"I saw in North Korea a valorous people, passionate, sturdy youth and heroic army rallied rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, a most outstanding leader of our age."

Mr. Terome Goma-nganga, Vice-minister of the Information and People's Education of the Republic of the Congo (B) said this in his impression of Korea contributed to the Chokook Tongil, organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

He said that he felt great moral satisfaction when he discovered truth in North Korea.

He went on:

"I would like to advise those simple-minded people who are deceived by American propaganda villifying North Korea, to visit Korea.

"The Americans slander North Korea because they are still gnawed by the mortification of their shameful defeat in their aggressive war in Korea.

"Miraculous, indeed, is the development of the national economy in North Korea.

"Its economic development is beyond imagination. The Korean people are now building a most prosperous socialist society.

"If an under-developed country wants to accelerate the development of its independent economy, I think, there is no alternative but to follow the example of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Sympathizing with the Korean people who are suffering due to the division of the country, he strongly supported the program of the Korean people for the unification of the country.

"Austria-Korea Trade Has Bright Future": Dr. Helene Legradi

"There is a bright prospect for the development of trade between Austria and Korea. The industrious and talented people of Korea have built a powerful industry in their country and Korea is unwaveringly marching ahead along the right road she has chosen."

Dr. Helene Legradi

Dr. Helene Legradi, Secretary of the East-West Trade Promotion Bureau of Austria, said this in an interview with the **Pyongyang Times** (N. Korean weekly) reporter Pak Ju Sol.

She visited North Korea some time ago to explore possibilities of further developing trade between Korea and Austria.

She said:

"The first things which caught my attention when I arrived in Korea by train, were the arachnoid high voltage cables stretching across fields and hills, and irrigation channels running over the well-arranged fields as evenly as the blood-vessels in the human body. Modern houses in both town and country were all new. I could see big factories and mills everywhere I went.

"All these successes are the outcome of the combination of Premier Kim Il Sung's brilliant leadership and the Korean people's tremendous ardour."

Appeal to World on U.S. Atrocities in S. Korea

(Following is the third installment of the full text of an "Appeal to the Whole World on Atrocities of the American Soldiers in S. Korea," jointly issued on Dec. 27 of last year by 13 North Korean public organizations to indict the U.S. army for its barbarities before the people of the world. The first and the second installment, you will find printed, respectively, in the Jan. 26 and Feb. 2 issues of this paper. Ed.)

At about 10:00 p.m. on May 15, 1965, Corporal Castello of the U.S. M.P. corps in Waegwan perpetrated an outrage on Kim Ok Bun (23), a woman living in Hill No. 1, Second Sokjon-dong, Waegwan Sub-county, and destroyed her household goods. Then again he intruded into her house at about 11:00 a.m. the next day and poured beer into her ear as she was lying in her sickbed. Then the American rascal beat her severely and inflicted a serious wound upon her. (South Korean dailies *Maeil Shinmun*, May 29, 1965; *Ryongnam Ilbo*, May 23, 1965)

At about 10:00 p.m. on August 14, 1965, more than 20 U.S. soldiers belonging to 728th M.P. corps of the K-6 U.S. base forcibly took into two jeeps 10-odd Korean women including Bae Sun Hui (23) at Sanji-gol, Daesa-ri, Paengsong Sub-county, Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, and brought them to the woods of the training ground in Namsan-ri, stripped bare five of them—Bae Sun Hui, Bak Ok Ran (21), Kim Gyong Ja (21), Li Un Suk (22), Kim Jong Ae (21), committed outrages on them, twisted their arms and legs, and even took photograph of them in the nude. (South Korean daily *Dong-a Ilbo*, *August* 18, 1965)

On the road in front of U.S. army night club No. 2 in Nungdam-ri, Chonhyon Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, at about 7:30 p.m. on October 3, 1965, a U.S. lance corporal Hammerton tried to seduce Bak Hae Rim (23), a woman living in the village, but when she refused to obey him, beat her to death. (South Korean daily *Dong-a Ilbo*, October 6, 1965)

On the road in front of Dangsan-dong, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, at about 11:00 p.m. on October 12, 1965, a U.S. lance corporal Lawrence belonging to 55th Wing of the U.S. Air Force dragged a Korean woman named Soh (38) into his jeep, raped her and ran away, leaving her naked on the roadside. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, October 13, 1965)

At about 6:00 p.m. on October 17, 1965, Pfc. Lengy of Fourth U.S. Missile Unit stationed in the Chunchon area, Kangwon Province, broke the door and intruded into the house of Kim Yong Hui (23) in Soyang-ro, Chunchon City, and beat her black and blue because she had not attended a gathering organized by Americans. An hour later, he dragged her out to the yard, kicked her at random on the waist, head, and all over, twisted her arms, struck her head against the wall by the hair until she fell unconscious. (South Korean daily *Kangwon Ilbo*, October 21, 1965)

On October 19, 1965, Pvt. Hation of Seventh Company, U.S. Ordnance Battalion stationed in Anyang, Sihung County, Kyonggi Province, stabbed Kang Su Nam (23), a woman living in Sinanyang-ri, Anyang Sub-county of the same county, in the abdomen because she had refused to comply with his lustful demand and thus inflicted a serious wound upon her. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, October 21, 1965)

At about 10:00 p.m. on October 21, 1965, two U.S. soldiers tried to seduce Li Gum Son (23) who was passing by the barracks of the U.S. army unit "camp carol," Waegwan, Chilgok County, North Kyongsang Province. When the Korean woman living at No. 432, Second Sokjong-dong, Waegwan Sub-county, offered a desperate resistance, the U.S. rascals beat her at random, kicked her and broke her ribs, causing her to lose consciousness. Then they ran away. (South Korean daily *Maeil Shinmun*, October 24, 1965)

At about 11:00 p.m. on October 22, 1965, a U.S. soldier tried to seduce Li Un Ju (30) who was carrying a baby on her back, on the road of No. Second-gu, Bongdok-dong, Taegu City, North Kyongsang Province. When the woman ran into her house the American rascal followed her in pursuit and, at the gate of the house, met the 55-year-old father of the woman, whom he seized by the neck and, threatening with a knife, dragged about the village for more than half an hour, demanding he bring out the "girl," the "saeksi." Then, at long last, the American cut the hair of the old man Li and wounded him seriously.

Then, in front of the house of Li Son Gun in the same town, the U.S. soldier stabbed, with a dagger, the hand of Li's wife, a certain Soh (50) who had come to the rescue of her husband. (South Korean dailies *Maeil Shinmun*, October 24, 1965; *Daehan Ilbo*, October 25, 1965)

Around midnight on November 6, 1965, a U.S. corporal, Borker, broke into the house of Kim Yong Ja (22) in Second Wunchon-ri, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, in an attempt to rape her. When he was rejected, the Yankee soldier beat her at random, inflicted an injury upon her and ran away after damaging her house. (South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, November 8, 1965)

In Jangpa-ri, Joksong Sub-county, Paju County, around 7:00 p.m. on November 6, 1965, a U.S. lance corporal did violence to a woman, Kim Yong Hui (22), and when Wu Yong Suk (33-year-old woman residing in Jangpa-ri, Joksong Sub-county, Paju county) came to intervene, kicked her in the side, and inflicted a severe injury upon her. (South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, November 8, 1965)

At about 7:35 p.m. on November 7, 1965, Pfc. Johnson of the 79th Battery, U.S. Seventh Division, broke into the house of Jo Chang Man in Sonyu-ri, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, and set fire with his lighter to the bed of Kim Myong Ae (21) when she disobeyed him and inflicted losses upon her to the value of 17,000 *won* by burning her radio, beddings and so on. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, November 8, 1965)

In Dongduchon, Kyonggi Province, around 5:00 p.m. on December 8, 1965, Pvt. Elinor Pess of the 31st Regiment, U.S. Seventh Division, threatened Sin Mi Gyong (23) residing at No. 205, Dongduchon First-ri, Dongduchon Sub-county, with scissors and a kitchen knife when she refused to obey him, and ran away after shaving her head and breaking her household goods. (South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, December 11, 1965; South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, December 10, 1965)

3

The soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army are showing a greater national contempt of the people in South Korea and daily intensifying outrages against them.

Everywhere in South Korea, these soldiers commit outrages of all kinds and encroach on human rights, picking a quarrel with and beating passers-by for no reason, putting rubber-lassos around a cyclist's neck and then fastening him to the car to drag him about, and setting military dogs at innocent people.

They beat taxi drivers instead of paying fares and do violence to the keepers of restaurants without any qualms, instead of paying the bills.

On May 10, 1964, Pfc. Morrow of the C Company, 44th Engineering Battalion of the U.S. Army, broke into the house of Jong Wu Bom at No. 84, Duho-dong, Pohang, and smashed the door. When Kim Sun Yi, Jong's wife, tried to stop him, the Yankee soldier did a brutal violence to her, kicking her on the abdomen to knock her down, and then pressing his knee upon her breast and wrenching her arms. (South Korean daily *Ryongnam Ilbo*, May 13, 1964)

At Third-ga, Soyang-ro, Chunchon, Kangwon Province, around 8:00 p.m. on June 6, 1964, Corporal McQuire and two other U.S. soldiers of the Headquarters of the U.S. Fourth Guided Missile Base stopped Pak Gyong Nam, 17-year-old ice-candy vendor, and after poking fun at him they beat him collectively, severely injuring him. Then they jumped on a "ROK" soldier, Pak Sang Yong, who had intervened, and made him fall unconscious. (South Korean daily *Kangwon Ilbo*, June 13, 1964)

At about 10:30 p.m. on June 19, 1964, Rice, director of the "Combined American Engineering" Company, a subcontractor of the Headquarters of the U.S. Fourth Guided Missile Base, appeared in the waiting room for the guards of his company and roared at the guards there, then capsized the beds on which were lying Li Yong Hwa (33) and Jong Gi Sop (34), severely injuring Li. (South Korean daily *Kangwon Ilbo*, June 25, 1964)

Around 2:40 p.m. on June 21, 1964, Gordor Peter, a crew member of U.S. ship "Sign Ford," anchoring at the third wharf in Pusan port, picked a quarrel with and did violence to a Korean worker, Cha Dong Chon (36, residing in Fifth-ga, Donggwang-dong Jung-gu, Pusan), who was working on the ship, swearing him and slapping him in the face. And in the end he injured the victim seriously by stabbing him in the side. (South Korean daily *Pusan Ilbo*, June 22, 1964)

Around 1:40 a.m. on June 28, 1964, six GI's of the U.S. First Cavalry Division threw stones at random at the house of Wu Chun Hwan (46) living at No. 660, Sonyu-ri, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, and smashed windowpanes. And on a bridge in Changgol, Sonyu-ri, they interrupted Kim Se Jong (25, employee of the Munsan Theatre) riding on a bicycle and kicked him 15 metres down to the ground from the bridge and injured him seriously. (South Korean daily *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, July 2, 1964)

Around 10:00 a.m. on October 6, 1964, Corporal Hofmann of the Second Platoon, Second Company, Second Battalion, Eighth Cavalry Regiment, U.S. First Cavalry Division stationed in the Paju region, found fault groundlessly with a Korean worker Hwang In Dok (32) employed at his unit and using a hatchet left a rupture 10 centimetres wide in his face. The victim fainted. Hofmann, for fear of the exposure of his crime, detained the victim within the compound of his unit for two days. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, October 10, 1964)

Early on the morning of October 10, 1964, a sentry of the U.S. unit stationed in Munsan, Kyonggi Province, detained Jon Jae Jun (29, residind in Sonyu-ri, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province) who was passing by the barbed-wire entanglements, and took him to the training ground for the military dogs, setting them to bite him all over. (South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo*, October 13, 1964)

In Pusan, around 11:40 a.m. on November 4, 1964, several U.S. soldiers belonging to the C.I.D. stationed in the "Ascom" area handcuffed for no reason Jo Song Ho, inspector of a U.S. naval port, took him away, queried, and behaved so rudely as to encroach upon human rights most flagrantly. (South Korean daily *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, November 9, 1964)

Around 8:30 a.m. on November 5, 1964, Sergeant Harry, assigned to the U.S. 304th Signal Corps, groundlessly accusing Pak Gyun Bae (56) and three other Koreans employed at the U.S. Engineering Corps in Inchon area of stealing two eggs, did violence to them, inflicting serious injuries on them. (South Korean daily *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, November 9, 1964)

Around 2:30 p.m. on December 6, 1964, Whinsker and four other American soldiers of the U.S. force stationed in Chang-ri, Naebuk Sub-county, Boun County, North Chungchong Province, refused to pay the bill amonting to 2,500 *won* at the O.B. Hall in the Bukmun-ro, Chongju City, punched the employee of the hall who had demanded the payment and ran away. (South Korean daily *Chundo Ilbo*, December 8, 1964)

On the morning of March 5, 1965, Sergeant Harvard, of the C.I.D. stationed in the Pyongtaek district of Kyonggi Province, while patrolling the district by car, fell on two Korean passers-by including a certain Kang, living in Madu-ri, Pyongtaek County, handcuffed them for no reason and committed violence to them. (South Korean daily *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, March 9, 1965)

In Bobwon-ri, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, at about 8:40 p.m. on March 28, 1965, Pfc's Terriser and Isester of the U.S. First Cavalry Division went into a Korean restaurant, ran riot there with no reason, exploded tear bombs twice and fled. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, March 30, 1965)

On the night of May 1, 1965, two American M.P.s beat for no reason Song Baek Gi (36), a resident at No. 276, Bupyong-dong, Inchon, who was on his way home from a picnic. Song was seriously injured in the head, searched, handcuffed and detained. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, May 7, 1965)

At about 9:00 p.m. on May, 1, 1965, a Johnson, an American, who took a taxi (No. 4499, Seoul) at Sunhwa-dong, Sodaemun Ward, Seoul, began to quarrel on the way with the driver Son Jin Hak (33) over the taxi fare. In the end he damaged the taxi and beat the driver ruthlessly. Johnson also used violent language to a reporter who had come to cover the incident, fisted his face and strangled his neck. (South Korean daily *Dong-a Ilbo*, May 3, 1965)

(To be Continued)

Pak Clique Ready to Send More Troops to South Vietnam; "Modernization" of "ROK Army" in Full Swing

SOUTH Korean people have been greatly concerned over reports that the Pak Jung Hi clique is planning to send additional troops to South Vietnam, a plan which it is now clear, despite stubborn denial by the "government" authorities, is under eager study.

The Kookje Shinbo, a daily newspaper in Seoul, on Jan. 26 disclosed that a high-ranking "government" official had admitted that the Pak Jung Hi regime received from the United States an official request asking for another South Korean contingent of troops to South Vietnam. He said, in addition, that the plan for boosting "ROK" firepower was under study, and that the question of reorganizing three "ROK" reserve divisions into combat-ready units would be solved in the near future. U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Winthrop G. Brown on Jan. 29 delivered to South Korean "Foreign Minister" Li Dong Won a U.S. note which reportedly asked South Korea to send another combat division or an about 20,000-man force there. Earlier, on Jan. 18, the Washington Post reported that U.S. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, during his recent visit to Seoul, "secretly asked for another contingent of troops to South Vietnam from (South) Korea." In their column, Evans and Novak revealed a vital secret minsion of Humphrey's visit to the Far East was increasing foreign combat units beside U.S.-South Vietnam troops in Vietnam.

Shortly after this revelation, South Korea's opposition party moved to summon "Prime Minister" Chung Il Kwon and other "Cabinet" ministers concerned to the "National Assembly" for questioning over the reported troop dispatch plan.

Reports from Seoul said on Jan. 21 that "Prime Minister" Chung Il Kwon might visit Washington shortly to discuss with U.S. Government leaders details of the additional troop dispatch and South Korean conditions attached to the troop dispatch. "Public Information Minister" Hong Chong Chul on Jan. 22 formally denied the reports as "completely groundless," saying that "the reports are merely speculation." Reports from Kwangju, South Cholla Province, said that "Prime Minister" Chung would discuss with U.S. Government leaders overall issues concerning "modernization" of the equipment of the "ROK" army; equipment of three "ROK" reserve divisions with heavy weapons; and early materialization of tripartite "economic cooperation" among South Korea, U.S. and Vietnam.

Death for Whom? Carrying their seriously wounded buddy, a group of South Korean puppet soldiers in South Vietnam are on their way to an ambulance.

Despite outright denial by both the U.S. and South Korean authorities, however, it is now an open secret that as these reports reveal, the Pak Jung Hi clique is eagerly trying to put the troop dispatch plan into practice as soon as possible. This may be substantiated also by the fact that in return for an additional dispatch of troops to Vietnam, South Korea is reported to have recently asked the U.S. to improve the treatment of South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam (who receive one-10th of the monthly salaries of South Vietnam puppet soldiers, which are by far less than the pay of U.S. G.I.s), and to modify "buy American" policy so as to enable South Korea to earn more foreign exchange through supplying goods to South Vietnam.

Denouncing Pak Jung Hi's traitorous scheme to send more troops to Vietnam, the Taegu Ilbo, a South Korean daily, on Jan. 18 carried an editorial entitled, "Increased Troop Dispatch Is Out of Question." The paper said: "If South Korea wants to bear the brunt of the war in Vietnam, it is dangerous indeed. This is simply to sacrifice more soldiers on the Vietnamese front." Another South Korean paper Maiil Shinmoon also carried an article in a similar vein.

Meanwhile, South Korea's military fatalities in South Vietnam are steadily growing in number, as the war there is being escalated by the U.S. aggressors. Thus, during the past year, the number of "ROK" casualties in South Vietnam reached some 1,500. In only five days ending Jan. 12, nearly 500 South Korean soldiers were killed by South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and guerrillas. (Vietnam News Agency report)

Reports on the increasing death toll in Vietnam is causing growing uneasiness within the "ROK" army at home. This is reflected in the daily growing number of evaders of the draft and of deserters from military service. The South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin recently reported that a soldier (23), belonging to the drivers' training corps of a "ROK" army unit, had escaped the puppet army life by hiding himself in a bus chassis. He was found dead some 20 km away from his barracks.

Antagonisms are becoming increasingly sharper between "ROK" soldiers (most of whom find it hard to see any reason why they had to fight in a foreign land) and U.S. soldiers, and also between "ROK" and South Vietnamese soldiers. These antagonisms culminated on Jan. 17, for example, in an incident of a group of South Korean soldiers shooting to death 14 South Vietnamese soldiers in Binh Dinh Province.

MEANWHILE, Dwight E. Beach, United Nations Command Commander, said at a press conference in Seoul on Jan. 26 that the U.S. was ready to "pour in" arms and equipment for "modernization" of the "ROK" armed forces, and that part of the equipment had already arrived in South Korea. The so-called "modernization" of the "ROK" forces, now urgently required, is aimed at boosting the "ROK" military strength, which it is feared will be weakened, as more and more South Korean troops will be needed in South Vietnam, in addition to the 20,000 men already dispatched there.

On the "modernization" of the "ROK" forces, E. Beach noted that "two F-5 squadrons are now operational and more of the supersonic jet fighters are scheduled to be added to the ROK Air Force in the near future." He also pointed out that the "ROK" army had a Nike Mercules battalion and a Hawk missile battalion. He also disclosed that the "ROK" army would be supplied with over 30 155mm howitzers shortly. To increase the equipment level of the three reserve divisions, eight O-1 observation aircraft are being readied for release to the "ROK" army, and repairs and transfer of seven more aircraft have been ordered in January, he said. On Jan. 24, the first shipment of M-48 tanks arrived at Inchon Port and was immediately transferred to "ROK" responsibility. This shipment of six modern tanks went to the 5th "ROK" tank battalion, which will receive 16 more in February. Further, E. Beach disclosed that 70 M-54 five-ton cargo trucks, which serve as prime movers for the 155mm howitzers, earlier arrived in Pusan. Expressing thanks for U.S. military supplies, puppet "Defense Minister" Kim Sung Eun told reporters that "I expect the ROK defense capability will be elevated in the near future to a level which will surpass that of the ROK armed forces before their troop dispatch to South Vietnam." On Jan. 31, the U.S. aggressors handed over 82 heavy gun carriages to the "ROK" army.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea are becoming more and more desperate in their machinations to provoke a new war in Korea. And there is hardly any doubt that these war machinations are closely related to the realization on the part of the U.S. imperialists that by any amount of military build-up in South Vietnam, they are no longer able to escape their fate, that is, they are doomed to lose their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

U.S. War Racket in South Korea

A ROK-U.S. Joint Air-Raid Alarm Exercise was held throughout South Korea on Feb. 2, according to a report of the South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin. Participating in the exercise, bigger in scale than any previous war racket, were all the U.S. troops in South Korea and the "ROK" army.

The U.S. imperialists intend through it to suppress the mounting discontent of South Korean people and divert their attention from the criminal scheme to take again South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, a large scale ROK-U.S. war exercise was conducted recently off Chinhai, South Kyungsang Province, Radio Seoul reported. Mobilized in this exercise, which started on Jan. 18 and lasted until Jan. 23, were a U.S. mine sweeper-tender of 10,000 ton class and air force planes.

It is noteworthy that the exercise was launched at a time when discontent was growing among the southern coast fishermen who had been deprived of their fishing grounds under the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

16 "ROK Soldiers Return Dead From South Vietnam

Reports from Seoul said that the 16 bodies of South Korean soldiers who died a dog's death in South Vietnam were brought back home on the night of Jan. 26.

Immediately after their arrival at the Kimpo Airport, Seoul, the ashes of the South Korean victims in the Vietnamese war were transferred to the National Cemetery in the South Korean capital to be buried there.

Meanwhile, earlier on Nov. 30 of last year, 15 South Korean soldiers' bodies returned home from South Vietnam.

The South Korean "government" authorities insist that the 16 bodies that arrived home this time were all those of the ROK soldiers who had recently been killed in South Vietnam, but this "governmental" claim is a transparent lie, in the light of foreign dispatches on the number of South Korea's war casualties in South Vietnam.

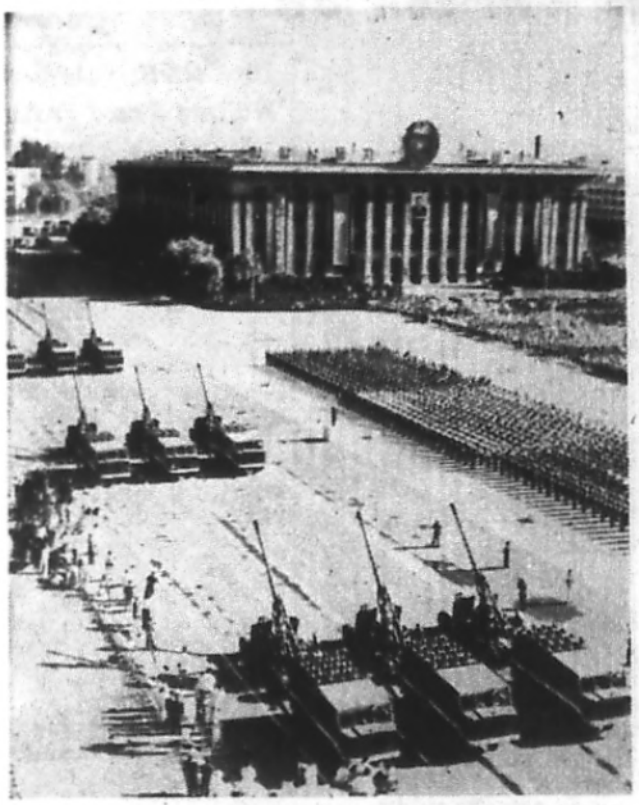
S.Korean Technicians To Thailand

A report from Seoul said that the Pak Jung Hi clique is scheming to send 250 South Korean road-paving technicians to Thailand.

Preparations for their dispatch have already been completed and an advance party had started. The technicians will take part in paving a 98km section of a military road in Thailand.

Thus, the Pak Jung Hi clique is helping U.S. imperialism in building military setups in Thailand, the strategic point directed against the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

KPA — Invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces



An anti-aircraft artillery of the Korean People's Army holding a parade in the Kim Il Sung Square, Pyongyang

The Korean People on February 8 warmly celebrated their "Army Day," the 18th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army.

The Korean People's Army was founded on Feb. 8, 1948 by the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The history of the Korean People's Army during the last 18 years are filled with heroic deeds and immortal exploits of our soldiers in the struggle against enemy attacks and for the revolution in the country.

The invincible might of the Korean People's Army stems from a glorious revolutionary tradition established by the anti-Japanese partisan units who fought devotedly, under the banner of Marxims-Leninism, to defend the interests of the working people in a determined struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

The might of the Korean People's Army was displayed to the full in the Korean War provoked by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950.

Defying all manners of barbarous acts by the U.S. aggressors, our army, under the outstanding leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, defeated the enemy who was far superior both in number and in equipment, thus defending their fatherland and their socialist system.

The Korean People's Army frustrated the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists by inflicting upon them the most serious defeat in American history, thereby defending honorably the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and greatly contributing toward the peace of the world as well as the peace of the Far East.

Schooled and well trained in the ordeals of the Korean War, the ranks of the Korean People's Army have been further strengthened in the post-war period.

On the basis of the lines of the Korean Workers' Party, which provide for bringing the whole army into a steel-like cadre army in all respects, or in political preparedness or in military technique, every soldier has further developed the level of his political ideas and military technique. Now, armed with modern military science and the newest military equipment, the Korean People's Army has reinforced its fighting power more than ever before.

At present, every unit and every soldier of the Army is fulfilling successfully their duties with a full resolve to devote themselves to the fatherland and to the revolution.

It is wholly by dint of the Korean People's Army, the invincible revolutionary forces armed politically, ideologically and technically, that the U.S. imperialists dare not challenge Korea and that the Korean people today can strive, without anxiety, for the socialist construction of their country.

All the results achieved in strengthening our People's Army owe much to the correct policy on national defense of the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Particularly, Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the occasion of the 20th founding anniversary of the Korean Workers' Party last year, said in his teachings: that the defense potentials of the country should be reinforced simultaneously with the development of the national economy.

Upholding the teachings of their leader the Korean people are fully prepared, keeping strict vigilance on possible hostilities, by reinforcing the defense potentials of the People's Army and the Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

Thus, the Korean people are defending their socialist fatherland to carry out more successfully the socialist construction of their country, with rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other.

On the occasion of our Army Day, February 8, we should like to introduce to our readers part of the heroic deeds of our servicemen.

Reminiscence of Korean War

The End of Walker,

Commander of The 8th U.S. Army

By **Wui Yun Hwan**

It was November 6, 1960.

Our unit, by order of the Supreme Commander, Marshal Kim Il Sung, was heading for the South from Kalgai of Joobyung-ri, Yooji Sub-county, Pyunggang County, Kangwon Province on a mission to be performed in the area behind the enemy lines.

During a difficult march to penetrate into the depth of the enemy's rear, which continued for many days, Choi Jong Woon, an engineer platoon leader, always stood in the van of his men. In any difficult circumstances in the battle he knew no fear. He was always daring and courageous. He had fulfilled with credit many difficult combat mission behind the enemy lines. His feats are still fresh in my memory.

On December 13, 1950, the platoon of Choi Jong Woon received new combat orders. After a forced march of two days, they came to the vicinity of Ryunchun, Kangwon Province, where an enemy regiment was stationed. The battalion commander decided to encircle and annihilate the enemy. There were two roads —one leading from Ryunchun to Sibyun-ri and the other to Seoul.

It was quite possible that the enemy, when attacked by our unit, might run away by the road leading to Seoul. So the highway leading to Seoul had to be blocked, and the job was assigned to Choi Jong Woon.

The night was dark and piercing cold. Choi Jong Woon and his men, seven in all, quickly moved to the cross-roads leading to Junkok. They had eight anti-tank mines.

For a while, he pondered where and how to lay the mines. Just at that moment Choi and his men who were lying in ambush, found a caraban of enemy trucks full loaded with military goods parked on the road in the distance. Evidently the enemy were ready to retreat at any moment. In order to know the enemy's movements better, the platoon leader in the overcoat of a puppet army officer approached the place stealthily. From a short distance, he could see the puppet army men were waiting for something, with their cars assembled in one place. One of the enemy soldier came forward and challenged him in a loud voice: "Who's there?"

"Why this noise?" Choi snapped back. "Gone mad, eh, you bastard!"

Then Choi Jong Woon seized him by the collar and threw him on the snow.

"May be, your eyes are mere holes, not recognizing your superior.." his voice trembled with anger.

Seeing what was going on, the enemy soldiers were upset and fell silent. Assuming on "imposing air" of an officer of the puppet army, he strutted about the place and carefully looked around there.

After some time, he returned to the place where his platoon was hiding in ambush and ordered his men to lay mines just where the motorcars would pass. As there were ruts on the road, they avoided the beaten track so as to avoid detection and made holes beside it to lay the mines. They strewed the mined spots with snow to prevent the enemy from noticing them. Then, they waited in ambush on either sides of the road.

A long time passed. Four o'clock sharp! It was time to start attack.

With a signal-shot, 82-mm mortars opened fire, showering the enemy with a rain of shells. The sound of shell-bursts rent the calm air of the early dawn. In no time Ryunchun was thrown into utter confusion.

Flames shot up into the sky here and there, and the enemies horrified by the most unexpected suprise attack began to retreat like so many ants in great disorder.

Watching the scene, Choi remembered the words of the battalion commander, who had said just before his departure.

"Comrade Choi! There is Lieutenant General Walker in Ryunchun. He is the Commander of the Eighth U.S. Army and will be the first to take flight in case we make a surprise attack. Don't give him a chance of slipping away. Be sure to do away with him!"

Remembering these words, he involuntarily clasped his rifle tightly. Walker was a human butcher from across the Pacific. He had told the U.S. soldiers that they should kill as many innocent Koreans as possible, say, thousands, in order to dispose of one Korean patriot and should not let their hands tremble even before children or women.

His heart beat faster when he thought he should get the U.S. beast in human guise on all accounts.

As the battle grew fierce, gun-shots became noisier. Choi Jong Woon fixed his eyes on the road leading to Seoul.

Sure enough, as he had expected, a long string of enemy motorcars emerged hurry-scurry from the town along the highway leading to Seoul. Straining his eyes, the platoon leader could see a heavy tank at the head of the fleeing motor caravan, followed by one car and seven lorries. The tank was probably escorting the motorcars.

No sooner had the enemy tank in the lead, closely followed by the car, reached the place, than columns of black earth shot up with deafening noise of explosion. In a moment the enemy motorcars and tank were set ablaze.

Choi Jong Woon sprang to his feet and darted forth, hand-grenades in hand, shouting: "Don't let them slip away. Death to the scoundrels!"

Following him, the six men dashed into the midst of the astounded Yankee soldiers, throwing grenades and pumping bullets upon the enemy. Terror-stricken, the Yanks were trembling with the fear of death. The trucks that followed, plunged into the jumble and caught fire one after another. Enemy soldiers who managed to get out of the muddle tried to run away, but they met with their death on the spot.

Choi Jong Woon and his men showered revengeful bullets upon over 20 enemy officers. "Don't miss any single one! Walker is among them," was their thought. They sent running bursts into them and finished off all the enemy officers.

In this battle the warriors of the Choi Jong Woon platoon destroyed one tank, one car and seven trucks, killing some eighty Yanks, among them Walker, Commander of the Eighth U.S. Army, who received his punishment then and there.

Our soldiers shouted hurrahs for joy at the thought that they sent to the hell the U.S. general in the pay of the Wall Street, who had dared to wag his tongue before U.S. soldiers to say: "Your hands must not tremble even when children or the aged are before you .." This was how Walker met his settlement day as an aggressor.

The People's Korea

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